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Appendix I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 160 asked by Sri B. Bhima Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 18th January 1949 at page 780 supra.]

Statement showing the Control Orders in force in Madras Province and the agency appointed to detect and report about the infringement of those orders.

Name of control order. (1)	Summary of the control order and remarks. (2)	Agency appointed to detect and report about infringement of controls. (3)
1 The Madras Foodgrains Control Order, 1947 (G.O. Ms. No. 1029, Food, dated 15th September 1947) as subsequently amended.	This order generally controls all dealings including trade in foodgrains exceeding 20 maunds by a system of licensing. For the grant of a dealer's licence under this order, one must have been in the foodgrains trade for at least one year prior to 22nd October 1942, the date on which this order first came into force. Hotels, hostels, charitable institutions and other bulk consumers, co-operative societies, hand-pounding concerns, ex-abkari contractors, etc., are exempted from the above condition.	The Collector in the district of the Nilgiris and the Commercial Tax Officers in the other districts are the authorities empowered to issue licences under this order. They are virtually the officers entrusted with the enforcing and proper working of this order. Special branch police have powers to investigate and report on contraventions of section 3 of this order.
2 The Madras Foodgrains Intensive Procurement Order, 1948 (G.O. Ms. No. 891, Food, dated 4th October 1948), G.O. No. 905, dated 7th April 1948 and G.O. No. 1029, dated 15th April 1948.	This has come into force from 5th October 1948 in supersession of the intensive procurement notification that was in force till 4th October 1948. It is brought into force for the present in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, South Kanara, the Nilgiris, South Arcot, Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Mathurai (part of the district), Chittoor, Salem Vizagapatnam, Chingleput, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Ramnad. Both paddy and millets have been brought within the scope of this order.	All officers of the Revenue and Civil Supplies staff not below the rank of Revenue Inspector, Firka Supply Officer or Assistant Rationing Officer and police officers not below the rank of Sub-Inspector in the Anti-corruption-and-Black-Marketing staff.
3 The Madras Foodgrains Procurement Order, 1947 (G.O. Ms. No. 331, Food, dated 25th March 1948).	This applies to the whole of the Province and has been brought into force only in Malabar district.	Do.
4 The order relating to requisitioning of foodgrains (issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1360, Food, dated 23rd December 1947 and amended in G.O. Ms. No. 164, Food, dated 28th February 1948).	This order is intended for the purpose of requisitioning stocks of foodgrains from persons other than producers in the districts in which the Madras Foodgrains (Intensive Procurement) Order, 1948, is in force and from any person in the districts in which that order is not in force.	Do.
5 The Madras Foodgrains Price Control Order, 1948 (G.O. Ms. No. 34, Food, dated 12th January 1948) amended in G.O. Ms. No. 138, Food, dated 20th February 1948.	In this order *f. o. r.* prices of paddy and rice and village-site prices of paddy have been fixed for the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Tanjore, South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli districts as also the wholesale issue prices of paddy, rice and millets in all the districts.	Do.
6 The Madras Foodgrains (Movement Control) Order, 1947 (G.O. Ms. No. 720, Food, dated 14th June 1947) as subsequently amended.	This order controls movement of foodgrains from places within this Province to places outside it by a system of permits granted in certain cases and under certain conditions specified in the order. Permits under this order are issued by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras. Small quantities of foodgrains forming part of luggage of bona fide travellers, grains intended for seed purposes, etc., are exempted from the operation of this order.	Revenue and Civil Supplies staff generally administer this order. Chowkidars and police patrols are employed on the Provincial borders for checking illicit transport of foodgrains which involve contraventions in this order. All police officers have powers to deal with the contraventions of this order.

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Name of control order.	Summary of the control order and remarks.	Agency appointed to detect and report about infringement of controls.
(1)	(2)	(3)
7 The Madras Wheat, Rice, Blackgram and Sugar Preparations (Movement Control) Order, 1947 (G.O. Ms. No. 721, Food, dated 15th June 1947) as subsequently amended.	This order now (after the decontrol of pulses and sugar) controls the movement of preparations of wheat and rice among others from places within this Province to places outside it by a system of permits granted in certain cases and under certain conditions specified in the order. Permits under this order are issued by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras. Limited quantities of the preparations taken by bona fide travellers, quantities transported by charitable institutions like the Red Cross for the use of released prisoners of war or of hospitals, etc., are exempted from the operation of this order.	Besides the Revenue and Civil Supplies staff dealing with the general administration of this order, the chowki staff and police patrols on the Provincial borders also enforce this order. All police officers have powers to deal with contraventions of this order.
8 The order regulating inter-district movement of foodgrains in this Province (Order I under notification I in G.O. No. 550, Food, dated 18th June 1948).	According to this order movement of foodgrains from one district to another in the Province is not allowed except under a permit granted by the officer authorized in the order.	Revenue and Civil Supplies staff deal with infringements of this order as with its general administration. The provisions of this order are enforced also by the anti-smuggling staff where they are employed on district borders. All police officers have powers to deal with contraventions of this order.
9 Orders regulating movements of foodgrains within some of the districts in this Province (Orders II and III under Notification I in G.O. No. 550, Food, dated 18th June 1948).	These orders control movements of foodgrains from certain places to certain others in some districts in the Province. This control is necessitated for effective procurement or for facilitating orderly distribution of grains in the districts.	All Revenue and Civil Supplies and police officers have powers to deal with contraventions of these orders.
10 The order prohibiting the import into British Cochin of certain essential articles without permit (Notification No. II in G.O. No. 550, Food, dated 18th June 1948).	This order now applies to only foodgrains. Permits are granted by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, and/or the Revenue Divisional Officer, British Cochin.	Besides Revenue and Civil Supplies staff who deal with the general administration of this order, all police officers have powers to deal with contraventions of this order.
11 The order regulating the transport of paddy and rice by landholders from surplus districts for personal consumption (G.O. Ms. No. 478, Food, dated 27th May 1948).	This order is self-explanatory. The permits required for the transport under this order are issued by the Collectors.	Do.
12 The Madras Rice Mills Licensing Order, 1947 (G.O. Ms. No. 635, Food, dated 22nd May 1947) as subsequently amended.	At present this order is in force in the districts of East Godvari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Tanjore, Malabar and the Nilgiris and in the statutorily rationed areas of Madras, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, Mangalore and Kasaragod. According to this order, millers in the above districts and areas are required to take out a licence from the Collector of the district concerned and to abide by and carry out the conditions of the licence. For contravention of the provisions of this order the Collector may suspend or cancel the licence. The Government may suspend or cancel the licence without assigning reasons.	All officers of the Revenue Department of and above the rank of Deputy Tahsildar, all officers of the Commercial Taxes Department of and above the rank of Assistant Commercial Tax Officer, all executive officers of the Agriculture Department of and above the rank of Assistant Agricultural Demonstrators or Assistant Marketing Officer, Members of the Madras Legislature, all police officers of the Special Branch have powers to detect and report about infringements of this order.
13 The order imposing restrictions on the milling of paddy (issued in G.O. Ms. No. 432, Food, dated 12th April 1947 as subsequently amended) in non-statutorily rationed areas.	The order is now in force in the surplus taluks of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Nellore districts. Under this order rice mills in the abovementioned areas are prohibited from milling any paddy except under the authority of a permit issued by an officer empowered for the purpose.	All officers of the Revenue and Civil Supplies staff not below the rank of Revenue Inspector, Firka Supply Officer or Assistant Rationing Officer and police officers not below the rank of Sub-Inspector in the Anti-corruption-and-Black-Marketing staff.
14 The order imposing restrictions on the milling of paddy in the statutorily rationed areas (issued in G.O. No. 511, Food, dated 26th April 1947 and G.O. No. 1081, Food, dated 30th September 1948).	This order is in force in all the statutorily rationed areas. The millers are prohibited from milling paddy without a permit, etc., from specified authorities and they have to maintain certain accounts.	Enforcement by the Rationing staff.

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Name of control order. (1)	Summary of the control order and remarks. (2)	Agency appointed to detect and report about infringement of controls. (3)
15 to 21 Control orders relating to Rationing and austerity measures :— (i) The Madras Rationing Order, 1947, and the Regulations framed thereunder, (ii) The Madras Rationing (Preparatory Measures) Order, 1947, (iii) The Madras Rationing Enquiry Order, 1947, (iv) The Madras Essential Articles Restricted Acquisition Order, 1947, and (v) The Madras Food (Restrictions on Service of Meals by Catering Establishments) Order, 1947—issued in G.O. Ms. No 1029, Food, dated 15th September 1947, (vi) the Order relating to restrictions on the number of participants at a party other than a marriage party (number limited to 30) and (vii) the order relating to restrictions on the number of participants at a marriage party (number limited to 50) issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1158, Food, dated 17th December 1946 and G.O. Ms. No. 791, Food, dated 10th July 1947, respectively.	These orders are self-explanatory. Nos. (i) to (iii) are now in force only in (1) Madras City and its suburbs, (2) Salem, (3) Tirunelveli-*cum*-Palamcottah, (4) Tuticorin, (5) Tiruppur, (6) Coimbatore, (7) Coonoor-*cum*-Wellington, (8) Ootacamund, (9) Palghat, (10) Fort Cochin, (11) Kozhikode, (12) Cannanore, (13) Tellicherry, (14) Kasaragod, (15) Mangalore and (16) Pudukattah. Nos. (ii) and (iii) have since been extended with effect from 19th October 1948 to (1) Anantapur, (2) Hindupur, (3) Tadpatri, (4) Guntakkal, (5) Cuddapah, (6) Proddatur, (7) Kurnool, (8) Nandyal, (9) Bellary, (10) Hospet, (11) Adoni, (12) Tiruchirappalli-*cum*-Srirangam, (13) Karur, (14) Udipi, (15) Cuddalore, (16) Villupuram, (17) Chidambaram to Mathurai from 9th November 1948, to Chingleput, Kodaikanal, Kancheepuram and Tiruvallur from 16th November 1948. The question of extending these orders to all other municipal towns is engaging the attention of the Government. The other four orders are in force throughout the Province irrespective of whether the area is rationed or derationed.	The enforcement of these orders in the statutorily rationed areas is entrusted to the Rationing Officers. In other areas the orders are enforced by the Revenue and Supply staff.
22 The order imposing restrictions on the output of bran in the milling of wheat in flour mills (G.O. Ms. No. 940, Food, dated 22nd August 1947).	This order limits the output of bran to 5 per cent of the whole wheat. This order is of no practical utility or importance in this Province as there are no large mills in it manufacturing in large-scale wheat products like sooji, atta, etc.	This order is administered by the Revenue and Supply staff.
23 The Madras Flour (Use in making Paste or Starch) Prohibition Order, 1947. (G.O. Ms. No. 1188, Food, dated 28th December 1946, as subsequently amended).	This order prohibits the use of flour of food-grains in the making of paste or starch, except where such flour is found unfit for human consumption.	Do.
24 The Madras Tapioca (Movement Control) Order, 1948 (G.O. Ms. No. 497, Food, dated 2nd June 1948 and G.O. Ms. No. 975, Food, dated 28th October 1948).	According to this order, the export of tapioca outside four districts of the Province, viz., Malabar, the Nilgiris, South Kanara and Coimbatore without a permit is prohibited. The permit is issued by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies or the Collectors.	This order is administered by the Revenue and Supply Officers.
25 The order prohibiting the export of salt outside the Province without permit (G.O. Ms. No. 613, Food, dated 9th July 1948).	Surpluses in the producing districts available for export are determined, and their export is allowed under permits issued by the Collectors of the producing districts.	To enforce this order the Railway authorities have been requested to see that no consignments of salt are booked to places outside the Province except on the authority of permits issued by the Collectors. Revenue, Supply and Police officials also assist in the administration and enforcement of this order.
26 The Salt Price Control Order issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1098, Food, dated 4th October 1947.	In this order the Government have fixed the wholesale ex-factory prices and have empowered the Collectors to fix the wholesale and retail prices in the several consuming centres. The Collectors have accordingly fixed and notified the wholesale and retail prices in their respective districts.	This order is administered and enforced by the Revenue and Supply staff with the assistance of the police.